upon the dispatch of an American fleet to the Pacific. Since America is moving this fleet within her territorial waters Japan can raise no objec-

London, July 13.-A dispatch received here from The Hague gives an interview with Aimaro Sato, a member of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference. M. Sato said:

"Neither I nor my colleagues are aware of any crisis between America and Japan, and certainly all talk of a rupture or war is the wildest exaggeration.

"It is equally untrue that we decline to su pert the proposal for immunity of private ship-ping on the high seas because we wish to leave our hands free to attack American commerce in case of war."

Asked concerning the dispatch of an American fleet to the Pacific Ocean, M. Sato said:

"This is a matter concerning the United States and Dapan. A great power has the right to select any open sea or ocean as an area for managements."

#### PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN.

#### "The Spectator's" Comment on American-Japanese Relations.

London, July 12.—The weekly reviews comment gravely on the Japanese-American situation. They express relief that the immediate tension appears to have been relieved, but they foresee that it is not impossible, in the more or less distant future, that the same problem should confront Great

Britain that now confronts the United States, "The Spectator" publishes a thoughtful article in which it admits with reluctance that the situain which it admirs with requestance that the situa-tion contains many elements of anxiety, saying it is almost inevitable that there should come a con-flict some time or other out of the Anglo-Saxon resistance to the landing of Japanese immigrants in the territories bordering the Pacific Ocean. The colonists of Australasia, Africa and Canada are as anxious as the people of California to exclude the yellow races.

the yellow races. the yellow races.

With all respect toward Japan "The Spectator" is unable to withhold its sympathy from the colonists. It says circumstances have forced the Americans to be the ploneers in working out the problem, but it is impossible to foresee how soon another series of accidents may not bring Great Britain face to face with similar difficulties. Consequently, the sequently, the paper expresses the most earnest hope that the British government and press will do the utmost in their power to assist in the promo-tion in a peaceful and enduring solution of the American-Japanese problem, the government by the tactful influence of an ally and the press by

the avoidance of any comment which might prove to be an embarrassing precedent in the future.

"With all sympathy and admiration for Japan-ese aspirations and the Japanese themselves, we must admit," the review concludes, "that Great Britain's first and last duty is to her own flesh and blood."

#### NO REPORT OF ARREST.

#### Army Regulations Bearing on Alleged Incident at Fort Rosecrans.

Washington, July 12—Officials of the judge advo-cate general's bureau said to-day that they did not recall any statute covering the act of an individual who may be detected making drawings of a fort or other government building on a military res-ervation. They said, however, that these reserva-tions, being under the control of the Secretary of War, are subject to such rules and regulations as War, are subject to such rules and regulations as that official may promulgate. Any one who may be on a reservation without the right to be there is a traspasser, and if found doing something that the regulations forbid is liable to ejectment or any other punishment which may be provided. The punishment, however, in time of peace is not severe, unless, of course, the act committed is such as to amount to a crime. These observations were suggested as a result of the reported acrest of a Japanese at Fort Rosecrans, California, while making drawings of the defences there. The arrest is said to have been made by Major Gatchell, of the coast artillery, but he has not reported his action to the War Department.

action to the War Department.

The Japanese Embassy officials say they have no information regarding the arrest of one of their countrymen at Fort Rosecrans for drawing plans of the fort. The outcome of the incident is likely to be some recommendation to Congress making it a penal offence for any one to attempt to sketch or photograph fortifications in violation of the rules of the department.

The orders of the War Department are very strict respecting the admission of persons to visit

strict respecting the admission of persons to visit the coast and lake defences, and it is provided that neither written nor pictorial descriptions of these works are to be made for publication without the authority of the Secretary of War, nor is any inauthority of the Secretary of War, nor is any in-formation to be given concerning them not con-tained in the printed reports and documents in the War Department. Commanding officers at lake or coast defences are charged with the responsibility for preventing, so far as practicable, visitors from obtaining information relative to such defences which would probably be communicated to a for-eign power. In the opinion of the officials here, Major Gatchell, under whose authority the arrest was made at Fort Rosecrans, cannot in the absence ade at Fort Rosecrans, cannot in the absence of any statute inflict any punishment on the of-fending Japanese. He would have been justified in putting him off the reservation. If the offender persisted he might destroy the drawings he was making or even smash a camera if one were being sed. The offender might return the next day and o over the same proceedings, and yet might not

the Japanese Embassy, called on Acting Secretary
Adee to ascertain whether the government had received any notice of the reported arrest of the
Japanese at Fort Rosecrans. He was told that
neither the State nor the War Department had

### COREAN EMPEROR'S LIBERTY.

#### Marquis Ito Denies Report from The Hague -Changes at Court.

Seoul, July 11 (via Tokio, July 12).—The declara-tion of the Corean delegation at The Hague, as published in the "Courier de la Conférence," to the effect that the Emperor of Corea is a prisoner here and the imputation that the Emperor is help-less in the hands of the Japanese is denounced by Marguin Ita at the Residency General as groups Marquis Ito at the Residency General as a gross misrepresentation of facts.

misrepresentation of facts.

Marquis Ito regards the personal liberty of the Emperor as unchanged by the protectorate, the Emperor being free to go and come and to see whom he likes. His manner of life remains unchanged. Foreigners have until now not regarded changed. Foreigners have until now not regarded the Emperor as a prisoner. Marquis Ito's reform of the Corean court, or, as it is called, "court purification," excludes a class of intriguers heretofore guiding the Emperor, but does not interfere with the Emperor's movements, communications or access to ministers and others who have legitimate business, and even many suspected intriguers are

### WATCHING INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

San Francisco, July 12—The Southern Pacific and Santa Pe railroads have been asked by Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor to furnish him with data as to the number of Japanese they have carried in the last eighteen menths from points in Texas. New Mexico and Arizona, near the Mexican border. For many months the bureau of immigration has had inspectors in Mexico watching Japanese immigration.

(By Telegraph to The Tribure.) Austin, Tex, July 12.—Representatives of the government Immigration Department have been placed at a number of interior points in Texas to watch for Japanese who evade the inspectors on the Rio Grande border and make unlawful entrance into this country from Mexica. Seven Japanese were arrested at Cotulia yesterday, and a number of others are being detained at other misrior points.

#### CHURCH DISPUTE ENDED

TAFT MAKES AGREEMENT.

## Controversy Over Catholic Property

in Philippines Settled. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, July 12.—Secretary Taft has effected a settlement of the remaining and most difficult problems involved in the separation of Church and State in the Philippines, and by an

agreement reached with Archbishop Harty, of agreement reached with Archbishop harry, or Manila, and Festus J. Wade, financial repre-sentative of the Archbishop, has finally set at rest all controversy over the title to numerous valuable quasi-public properties, thus concluding to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned the delicate negotiations which as Governor General of the Philippines he undertook at the Vatican nearly six years ago.

The settlement, formal announcement of which was made to-day, involves real property with an estimated value of \$3,000,000 and equities of incalculable value. Notable among the latter is the exclusive right granted to the Span-ish-Filipino Bank by the Spanish crown to issue banknotes not subject to taxation to the amount of three times its capital stock. The fact that a large part of the stock of this bank is held by the religious orders and by members of the Catholic Church brought it within the scope of the negotiations just concluded, and material curtailment of the monopoly formerly enjoyed by the bank constitutes an important part of the advantage obtained by the Secretary for the Philippine government.

In the division of real property the Philippine government acquires full title to and control of the foundation of the hospital of San Lazare, with the exception of the ground occupied by the cemetery and about one hundred and twen-ty-five acres in addition. The total value of the San Lazare property, which includes much valuable unoccupied land, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Philippine government also acquires all title to the state of Santa Potenciana. The exclusive right of the Spanish-Filipino The exclusive right of the Spanish-Filipino Bank to Issue notes until 1928 to an amount equal to three three its capital stock is curtailed to a non-exclusive right to Issue notes to the amount of \$1,200,000—the sum of its capital stock and surplus, and \$300,000, to be secured by the deposit of approved stocks and bonds, while hereafter the bank is to be subject to such visitation and inspection as is provided in the national bank act of the United States. Provision is also made for a further issue of notes in the event that the bank shall increase its capital stock, but with a maximum limitation of \$4,500,000. The entire circulation will be subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent a year.

The Church obtains title to and centrol of the hospital of San José, valued at \$400,000; the ospital of San José in Cavité, valued at \$66,000 the estate, hospital and other properties of the College of Santa Isabella, valued at \$100,000; the estate and hospital of San Juan de Dios. valued at \$1,000,000, and the College of San José, valued at \$500,000.

The grants to the Church by the Spanish Crown of the properties involved in this conti versy, followed in some instances by a partial reversion to the crown, and again by conversion to certain religious orders of the Church, constituted a seemingly hopeless tangle which made the results of adjudication by the courts prob-lematical, and, in fact, Secretary Taft, in a let-ter to the President, advised the Executive that after a careful examination of the claims of the Philippine government and of the Church, he was disposed to believe that, even after all endless and costly litigation, the government would fare worse than under the provisions of the agreement just reached. This settlement disposes of the last of the troublesome problems growing out of the transfer of the friars' lands and the endeavor to fix title to all the eleemosynary, educational and quasi-public institutions which the Church controlled when the Philippines were transferrred to the United States.

The College of San José was founded in 1601 largely with a legacy by Senor Rodriguez Figuero, which provided for the establishment of a college for the Christian education of the sons of Spaniards in the Philippine Islands. It was provided that the school should be free from ecclesiastical domination, but should be carried on under the direction and supervision of the Order of Jesuits. When the Jesuits were driven from the islands the institution was placed by the King of Spain under the direction of the Dominican Order, where it remained un-til the American occupation. The college is to be given into the possession of the Arch-

tions obtained from the public. The buildings of the hospital were destroyed by the earthquake of 1863, and, its finances being seriously the hospital through the government assumed control of The hospital of San Juan de Dios is one of the hospital were destroyed by the earth-quake of 1863, and, its finances being seriously involved, the government assumed control of the hospital through the Franciscan friars, by whom it is still administered.

Island. The message to lower.

To the Legislature: I recommend for your consid-eration the subject of making a suitable appro-priation for examination of the site of the whom it is still administered.

ut of the Spanish-Filipino Bank franchise Secout of the Spanish-Filipino Bank franchise Sected and the assistance of Charles A. Conant, Jeremiah W. Jenks and E. W. Kemmerer, while Festus J. Wade represented the Archibishop of Manila. The notes of this bank, after January 1, will constitute a preferred lein after January I, will constitute a preferred lein on its assets and will be issued through the

Archbishop of Manila. The notes of this bank, after January I, will constitute a preferred lein on its assets and will be issued through the bureau of insular affairs of the War Department, having the same character and appearance as the currency of the United States.

The agreement, by putting an end to the uncertainty regarding the legal status of the bank, will at once benefit the bank and terminate a controversy which might have dragged on for many years through the courts of the islands. The approval of the Philippines Commission has already been obtained for the essential features of the agreement, and the new statutes of the bank have received the approval of Festus J. Wade, as the representative of Archbishop Harty. Mr. Wade said to-day that the agreement was one of the most fair and equitable with which he had ever been connected, and that he heartily appreciated the disposition of the War Department to do justice to all parties and to afford an opportunity for the unfettered development of the Islands by the introduction of new capital. velopment of the islands by the introduction of

## CUBAN LANDS BOUGHT.

#### Monsignor Aversa Receives Treasury Warrant for \$1,387,083.

Havana, July 12.—The transfer of the deeds to certain Church property in Havana was formally effected to-day, Monsignor Aversa, the Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, receiving a Treasury warrant for \$1,387,083. At the same time he agreed to extend the option of the govern ment on the purchase of Church property at Santiago for twelve months.

arrested at Cotulia yesterday, and a number of the Church property referred to in the above others are being detained at other interior points.

# Lupulin Found in its highest and most effective form in Saazer Hops

grown in the Province of Saaz, Bohemia, is creating a great stir in the medical world because of its tonic and curative properties for stomach disorders.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

is prepared exclusively from these Saazer Hops and the very highest grade of Barley Malt. It is a real Malt Extract containing over 14 per cent. of extractive matter and less than 2 per cent. of alcohol.

Positively Non-Intoxicating.

Anheuser-Busch-St. Louis, Mo.

Brewers of the

Famous Budweiser Beer

# have be. 4 occupied since 1901 for government purposes under lease. They were first offered to the government for approximately \$2,000,000, but this price was considered excessive, and the proposal met considerable local opposition. The valuation of this property was reconsidered by the government, with the result that a reduction in the purposal of the way made. SITUATION IN ALBANY

#### chase price was made. PARSONS AT OYSTER BAY. Assembly Apportionment Plans Do

A NON INTOXICANT

SPARKLING FO

MALT HOPS

For 12 tops of Red Metal caps from Large Malt-Nutrine Bottles

with Gold Trade-mark or 24 from Split Bottles with Black Trade-mark

and 15c for postage, we will send one of our Vienna Art Plates to

my address in the United States

#### Postmaster May Have Been Sclected, but No Announcement Made.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune ! Oyster Bay, July 12.—Representative Herbert Parsons had a conference with President Roosevelt to-day, which is supposed to have resulted in the selection of a new postmaster for New York, but when Mr. Parsons left the village with Admiral Yamamoto's party he said that no announcement could be made at present. Mr. Parsons arrived at Sagamore Hill two hours in advance of the other visitors, and had a long and confidential talk with the President on the political as well as the postal situation. Be-fore going to Sagamore Hill Mr. Parsons said postmaster to succeed Mr. Willcox would not be made by him even should the conference result

#### Asks State Fair Legislation and toward Speaker Wadsworth is being shown. "It will be one of two things," a prominent Quarantine Improvements.

Albany, July 12.—Both houses of the Legislatu adjourned to-day until 8:30 o'clock Monday night til the American occupation. The college is to be given into the possession of the Archbishop of Manila for the specific purpose of its foundation.

The sessions were brief. Governor Hughes sent in a special nessage recommending for consideration the subject of making a suitable appropriation for expert examination on the site of the state fair at Syracuse and the presenting of the state fair of the adequate scheme of development, the subj.

been making provision, by suitable appropriation
under necessary repairs and replacements to est

In the settlement of the questions growing able plans for an adequate scheme of development.

The State Fair is an enterprise teo important to

burne Island.

Owing to the bad condition of the present cable the quarantine station is now without means of communication with the islands, save by boat. It is obvious that this is not only a matter of inconvenience, but might easily prove to be of the most serious embarrassment. In the convenience with a supplementary of the convenience of the most serious embarrassment. serious embarrassment to the operations of the quarantine establishment in the time of emergency. The matter is urgent, and cannot properly be left to the next session of the Legislature. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

HUGHES BLUNDERED, SAYS LOU PAYN. Lou F. Payn was at the Holland House day on his way home from a visit to the tains of West Virginia.

tains of West Virginia.

"The Governor made a great blunder in attempting to have Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, removed," he said. "I don't agree with Governor Hughes in many matters, but I know he is a good man, a conscientious, Christian gentle-man. And he is a fine lawyer, too. The trouble with Governor Hughes is that his head is full of reform notions. If I were Governor or President I would insist on a man being a politician before prointed him to What do you think of the national political situ-

tion?" he was asked.
"Practical politicians never bother themselves about a convention a year shead," he replied. "I see Governor Hughes's friends are booming him for the Presidency. At present there is not anything worth discussing in the situation, besides I'm out of touch just now. I have just come from

NOW WILL HEARSTITES BE GOOD? Henry Clay Peters, the self-acknowledged tellectual giant" of the Board of Aldermen, tellectual giant of the Board of Aldermen, has now gone over to the forces of Patrick H. Me-Carren, alded by four patrolmen, and the four mem-bers of the Independence League in the 4th As-sembly District in Williamsburg would quote "The Lost Leader," if they had ever heard of it, and say, "Just for a handful of silver he left us."

where I was twenty miles from the near-

say, 'Just for a handrul of silver he left us.

As it is, they are saying it in about the same words. Peters, feeling very angry that the Hearst men had read him out of the party, decided to resign after he had been discharged, so he had a carefully selected meeting at the league's rooms last night at No. 71 Lee avenue. There were present sixty of Peters's friends, four other members of the league and four extrement. The vote to of the league and four patrolmen. The vote to secode to McCarren was: To escode, 69; not to

Not Suit Senators.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, July 12.-Without being one whit nearer to the settlement of the apportionment

difficulty after a week of this extraordinary session than was the case at the end of the regular session, the apportionment committees adjourned after a fruitless meeting to-day until Monday night. Then the same old ground will be covered, the same arguments advanced and the same figures produced.

Already the meetings of the committees have assumed the appearance of an endurance contest, the Senators demanding that the Assemblymen produce a better plan than the Tully scheme, adopted twice as a caucus measure by the Republican Senators. Up to date the Assembly has presented six plans in which the Senators have found fatal defects. Thus the situation differs not at all from what it was at the end of the regular session, save that each man is becoming somewhat more tired and disgusted, and that again personal bitterness

Assemblyman who has stood throughout with the Speaker declared to-day, "Either this special session will adjourn without an apportion-ment or Wadsworth will yield."

There has been considerable talk in the last day or two of a possible adjournment without the passage of the apportionment and direct nominations bills. Yet cool headed legislators who figure out probabilities with some degree of calmness believe that almost certainly Govfew men argue that an adjournment might produce results, as it might cause the Governor to recommend the passage of a specific apportionment, taking on himself the responsibility for it and whatever comment followed it.

The committees met this morning, taking up discussion of the plans presented by the Assemblymen last night. Three hours' work brought bsolutely no result. The various plans make every possible combination of counties in the Wadsworth territory. Indeed, a Senate was has termed them "kaleidoscopic plans." "Just when you get the picture," he says, "a nervous twitch of the Speakey's hand chariges the entire map." None of these plans is completely sat-isfactory to the Speaker, since none of them which could be considered under the suggestions erty. made by the Governor as a condition to his approval of the bill leaves Livingston county in the old Wadsworth Congress district. abandoned this point, on which the Legislature originally split, the Assemblymen are trying many combinations on the Senators, in hope that some one may be taken. Objections to each one seem patent, and the Senate committee points out that any one would disable more Senators than the Senate's plan and help no one, not even

the Speaker.

No doubt exists about the bitterness in Livingston County over the attempt to join it to Steuben, a populous county with two Assembly districts, thus destroying in a sense its political tiality. Yet, any of the suggested plans create shifts and combinations just as unpleasant to other counties and other legislators and most of them affect more countles and more legislaters unfavorably than the Senate's plan. Whether next week will bring any particular change in the manner of handling this difficulty seems doubtful, unless the passage of time ex-hausts the Assemblymen to the point of surrender. The committeemen before they went home declared that they hoped to reach some conclusion, but many of them added that their

Probably some report will be made next week from the two committees which are considering the questions of direct nominations, the va lidity of apportionment at a special session and the necessity for a special election of Senators this fall. Senator Page is to study the special election question. Senator Smith has taken up the apportionment point, while Senator Hinman before he went home loaded his grip with direct nomination bills.

John S. Whalen, Secretary of State, has asked the Attorney General for an opinion whether elections of Senators must be called this fall in the districts unchanged by last year's apportionment from the districts existing under the 1895 apportionment.

### LA FOLLETTE IN THE FIELD.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune Milwaukee, July 12.-It was learned to-day that at a secret conference in the offices of Senator La Follette on Wednesday night, a group of his local followers, now members of the State Legis-lature, was told that Senator La Follette was to be an avowed candidate for the 1998 Presidential nomi-

nation.

After this declaration had been made the legislators began a consideration of the matter in which this and other states could best be lined up in support of the Badger Senator's candidacy. A Winconsin organization will seek to establish branches

COLLINS HEADS STATE PAROLE BOARD. Albany, July 12.—The new state parole board recently appointed by Governor Hughes has elected to wait for their money until the Controller gets to wait for their money until the Controller gets good and ready to pay them. The Corporation Counsel's real estate experts were trained, he said, to undervalue properties condemned, and fought not with an idea of giving the owner

Continued from first page.

seized upon Mr. Le Vino, for he sent in a supplemental bill of damages, as follows:

Abandening construction on trolley line to quarry \$31,500 Other natural springs requiring plping 200 Additional hunting ground damaged 2,000 Ten across of hard in connection with trolley 1,000 eles of sale of that Hill property 10,000 Destruction caused by trespassing (engineers) 300

When asked last night what the city was likely to pay Le Vino for the desired right of way through his stony farm, Mr. Dykman said: "I think he will get about \$4,000."

Mr. Le Vino was not at his place of business in Greene street yesterday. It was said that he had not been at the office for two or three

BOARD IN FOR FINISH FIGHT. Convinced that the acquisition by the city of and needed for the watershed is being unwarantably delayed by outside influences for finan-ial benefit, the Board of Water Supply has decould beneat, the Board of Water Supply has de-cided to fight these influences to a finish. The beard has already declined to treat with the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company as a representative of the property owners, and will refuse to recognize the comcany, it is said, in any way, in arriving at a settlement with property owners. No such discrimination will be made in the

case of an attorney, who can satisfy the comowner as adviser to safeguard properly his in-terests. The corporation which, in the opinion of the Board of Water Supply, dances the pros-pects of exorbitant prices for lands before the eyes of a client, if he will consent to confide his interests to its vigilant care, is likely to be dis-

appointed in its expectations.

In a circular issued last November, the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company calls particular attention to its activity in rep-resenting owners in proceedings to acquire property for particular purposes. Twelve thousand of such property were at that time rep resented by the company, but this number has since grown to fifteen thousand. The circular adds that "outside of the city of New York its principal business in this line is in connection with the appropriation of properties by the state for the improved canals and with the acquisition of property by the city of New York for its additional water supply." Topographical maps of the Ashokan reservoir

site in 1906 and 1910 follow a eulogy of the present administration for its wisdom and humanity in hastening the provision of this additional supply. Assurances are given in the circular that property owners in the reservoir site are willing to sacrifice their homes for the good of the great city, asking in return for the sacrifice only a fair compensation for their prop-

### TITLE COMPANY CONTRACT.

ounty in The greater the amount paid by the city for Having land of clients of the company, the greater would be its profit, for the fee generally charged is 10 per cent of the amount received in settlement. A copy of the contract intended for use in the Ashokan reservoir section follows:

In the Ashokan reservoir section follows:

"The undersigned, the owner, for myself, my representatives and assigns, hereby authorize the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, its attorneys and agents, to take whatever proceedings are necessary to represent my property for the purpose of obtaining an award or compensation for the taking or sale of said property or any part thereof, acquired or to be acquired by the city of New York for the use of its water supply, and for such sarvices I agree to pay and hereby assign to said company 19 per cent of the award, compensation or other consideration obtained therefor, to be pild as and when the compensation is payable to the owner. The said company is to pay all necessary expenses, but is enpensation is payable to the pany is to pay all necessary expenses, but is entitled to any allowances made for said expenses by the court. No charge for services unless the property is acquired pursuant to statute and no sale to be made without the consent of the owner. No further or other charge for services or expenses except as stated herein."

At the offices of the company yesterday a reporter was referred to Arthur A. Brown, the lawyer in charge of the department devoted to condemnation proceedings, Mr. Brown said that whatever the Board of Water Supply might tfink in regard to the activity of the company among property owners in the water shed sections, none of its clients was holding out for anything more than a fair price for hand. It was true, he said, that this company was representing at present probably more than half of the holders of land on the Ashokan reservoir site and that it was prepared to protect its clients rights.

At the outset of the condemnation proceedings the Board of Water Supply posted notices through-

At the outset of the condemnation proceedings the Board of Water Supply posted notices throughout the reservoir section asking that interested persons negotiate directly with the board, promising them a square deal and avoiding delay and possible dissatisfaction to the owner and the cost of

ondemnation proceedings to the city.

Mr. Brown said that in accordance with this offer several property owners had communicated with the city officials, who insisted on the owner placing his figure upon the property first. Invariably where this request had been compiled with the offer had been rejected.

his offer had been rejected.

Mr. Brown declared that the company had expressly prohibited the direct solicitation of isiness in the watershed section, but kept in close touch with all probable condemnations. The company has local offices in White Plains and in Kingston and the literature of the company is distributed to those persons who may be interested in its offer of services. ATTORNEY BLAMES THE CITY.

Mr. Brown considers the city the most persistent foe of property owners in such cases Besides wishing to give them less than their property is really worth, he says, when the of-fers of the owners are accepted the owners have

NO AGREEMENTIN SIGHT HAS A COSTLY FARM. a proper compensation for his property but as if they were representing their own private clients. For this reason it was absolutely necessary for anybody owning property which had been condemned by the city or state to have a legal representative to see that he obtained mere justice alone.

"As the law provides that in the condemnation of the site for the Ashokan reservoir the value of all lands taken by the city shall be appraised by three disinterested commissioners," said Mr. Brown, "I fall to see where the city stands to pay more than it ought to or why it should be alarmed because property owners do not rush to dispose of their land at whatever figures the city may care to pay.

Mr. Brown said that it was his belief that the company had only two clients in condemnation proceedings in the Croton reservoir section. He would not say that the company might not have more in the future. He thought that the company was finding the business of representing people in condemnation proceedings not a highly

"Does that mean that the company may discontinue this branch of its business?" was

asked. Well, no; I didn't mean to say that," was the

In reference to the opinion of Attorney General Jackson, on July 1, in which that official advised the State Controller to ignore the liens of the company on awards taken for barge canal purposes the officials of the company seemed to think that the liens were for such small amounts that the company would not seek to have them enforced. It was intimated, however, that if the Controller should be guided by the opinion and should continue to ignore such liens the com-pany would take the case to the courts and contest the legality of Mr. Jackson's ruling, that a corporation is not entitled by statute to liens for services in condemnation proceedings.

## BOGUS NOBLEMAN ARRESTED.

#### Former Valet of Son of Baron Ventry Caught in This City.

[Be Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Chicago, July 12.—Following the arrest to-night in New York for wife desertion of Cecil Worthington Everleigh De Moleyns, as he calls himself, some time known in Chicago as "Lord" De Moleyns, but in reality, it is said, a former valet of the brother of the man whose name he took, the Chicago desertion of the man whose name he took, the Chicago desertion of the man whose name he took the Chicago desertion. of the man whose surface a visit from the real Ever-eigh De Moleyns, son of Baron Ventry, of Ireland. The latter came to this country to clear up the mystery of the man who was getting into fall in

The Honorable Edward De Moleyns said that he The Honorable Edward De Moleyns said that he was a son of Baron Ventry, of County Kerry, Iraland. The real De Moleyns thought he recognized in the pseudo one a former "striker" or soldier servant of his brother, the Honorable Frederick De Moleyns, captain of Troop 4 Warburton Guards. The Chicago wife of the pseudo nobleman supports herself and child by letting lodgings. Another Chicago woman who also believes herself Mrs. De Moleyns the police have not been able to dud.

Charged with abandonment, a man who said he was Cecil W. E. De Moisyns, thirty-nine years old, of No. 113 West 48th street, was arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in the Tombs Court yesterday, and heid in \$500 for further examination. The arrest was made at the request of the Chicago police, who stated in a telegram to the Detective Bu-reau that De Moleyns was want-d for deserting his wife and two children. Lieutenants Manion and O'Connor found him at the address in West street and immediately arraigned him in

### POLICEMAN RETIRES WEALTHY.

William F. Prendergast, of the Brocklyn Bridge squad, one of the wealthlest men in the Folice De-partment, resigned last night. Prendergast is a giant physically and has made a record for himathletics, besides being an authority on

When Long Island real estate began to beem some years ago Prendergast took advantage of and is said to have cleaned up more than \$500.000. His ambition was to organize an Irish club in this city to promote Irish sports, and he was the prime spirit in the Irish-American Athletic Club movement. He purchased the property which is now called Celtic Park for \$9,000 and gave it to Prendergast was severely injured las

while saving the life of a woman in the Bridge Prendergast was instrumental in bringing Kiely, the Irish runner, to this country. He is a close friend of Captain "Bill" Hodgins, of the Macdougal

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM FORT HAMILTON. Frank McVeen, a private, doing a year's sentence or a trivial offence in the Fort Hamilton prison,

for a trivial offence in the Fort Hamilton prison, escaped last night by prying the bars apart. His escape was not noticed for some time, and then a general alarm was sent out to the nearby police stations. This is the sixth man that has escaped from the prison in the last five months, and the officials at the fort are deeply chagrined at the ease with which the prisoners get away. Recommendation has been made to the War Department that the prison be repaired, so that escape will be impossible.



# ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

CAUTION .- Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENOS FRUIT SALT; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery-IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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